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# editor's footnotes

- ¶ Our cover artist (both front and back covers) is Alfred Hottes. Most of you are familiar with Mr. Hottes's work. We extend our thanks to Ethel Hoyt for lending the originals of these sketches for use on our covers.
- My apologies to Annabelle Stubbs and the San Diego Fuchsia Society for the spelling error in the title "The Fantastic Fuchia" obviously the correct spelling is "f-u-c-h-s-i-a". Vol. 65 No. 3

### What They're Saying

Controversey over the use of pesticides is a matter which eventually faces the home gardener. Below are some statements worth considering:

"Pollution of the environment is a problem of vital importance. It is recognized that there are many pollutants arising from man's activities... To single out pesticides, as so many do, as the main pollutants of the environment is to misjudge the situation. Wrongly or carelessly used, pesticides can certainly be harmful; but properly used they are an ally, not an enemy, in the struggle to preserve a healthy environment."—The Food And Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in a recent policy statement.

# PLANT MATERIAL COSMETICS

by BARBARA JONES

PERFUMES ARE probably the most recognized use of plants for cosmetics. Ever since the introduction of vanilla, a bit has been dabbed on the skin because of its pleasant and lasting aroma. Even today vanilla is one of the basic scents used in many perfumes. Legend relates that Casanova chewed whole cloves (at a time when mouth hygiene was unknown) to make himself attractive to all. The earliest writings from the Orient tell of perfuming garments with the smoke from aromatic woods.

Beauty of the skin has always been admired and "household remedies" have been handed down in families for generations. In fact, an acquaintance in her 70's with beautiful skin has told me her family secret is to bathe the skin daily in milk. (It could be because of a family hereditary skin characteristic that she has such a beautiful complexion, but she firmly believes

in the milk bath.)

I first became interested in plant cosmetics as a twelve year old when an elderly family friend advised me that adolescent acne could be cured by applying fresh sliced tomatoes to my face daily. So, with my best friend (and an understanding mother), we faithfully applied tomatoes to our faces all summer. We next heard of oatmeal packs made by boiling oatmeal with milk and adding lemon juice. Yes, we tried that too. Eggs came next. My youthful experiences created an interest in plant cosmetics used in all societies, and the following are just a few of the practices I have uncovered. Use them at your own risk as none are guaranteed.

Lemon juice is refreshing to the skin and was thought to benefit oily skin. Many people rub the peel of the fresh squeezed lemon over their hands to remove cigarette or garden stains. Those grimy elbows can be helped by lemon, too, as it does have bleaching properties. Caution must be exercised though—remember to wash skin after using. Oranges, grapefruit and tomatoes were all thought to be good for oily skin. Strawberries and raspberries and peaches were substituted in areas

where citrus was not grown.

Mashed avocados and bananas have long been used as a skin lubricant, and a quicky kitchen pick-up was to rub the skins of bananas over the hands, face, legs and elbows. The skins of the avocado were thought to be beneficial for smoothing rough heels.

"Cool as a cucumber" is a time honored expression and rubbing pieces over the skin on a warm day was supposed to cool as well as beautify the skin. A nap taken with cucumber peels placed over the face and neck was considered a wonderful

beauty treatment.

All great beauties of past days swore by their toilet vinegars, declaring that they counteracted the effects of harmful acids and water minerals. Rose, violet, lavender and rosemary were among the favorites. The toilet vinegars were made by taking the leafy tips of herb branches or flower petals just before full bloom, packing a jar full, bruising the material with a wooden spoon, and almost covering with warm vinegar. The mixtures were stirred for ten days, and if the taste was not strong enough, the old plant material was removed and new placed in the jar for another ten days. When ready the mixture was strained through several pieces of cloth into an exquisite dressing table bottle. (If it doesn't work on the skin, think of what a great salad dressing it would make.)

Herb steams were popular, too. Parsley, rosemary, lavender or anything that suited the fancy was placed in boiling water and the "wouldbe beauty" steamed the face or placed hot cloths dipped in the water on her face. Others just made

tea and drank it.

Many overnight lotions were made by mixing plant material with olive oil. In countries where olive oil was not available, milk or butter was used.

The search for beauty and the "fountain of youth" is an intriguing part of human history and plant cosmetics is just one of the facets. Modern scientists are researching many of the old remedies and finding some beneficial. Many books are being written on natural cosmetics. So, who knows—perhaps those famous beauties knew what they were doing.

# SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

by GEORGE JAMES

SUCCESS IN GARDENING begins with the understanding that plants differ in their environmental requirements. One must also realize that an area the size of a home garden may have several micro-climates within its borders which are caused by shade from the buildings or large plants, drafts caused by deflection of wind, and increased heat of light next to light colored walls. Selecting plants that will thrive under these conditions is important because plants will do their best when the conditions that surround them are the closest to their needs.

There are very few plants that will grow where the light level is low; there are many kinds that will thrive in varying amounts of light and hear, and there are yet some that need the most heat obtainable. Many plants which are available here are from tropical places where the level of heat is much greater than ours. Such plants will reward the grower if they are placed close to walls that reflect and hold heat and their contributions would be less in an ordinary full sun exposure. Usually plants with variegated foliage need a fairly high level of light to grow their best because their ability to manufacture food is reduced by the variegation of the foliage.

Lawns and ground cover plants sometimes fade out as the denseness of shrubs and trees increases and this is due to the reduction of light rather than competition from the roots of the shrubs or trees. Thinning of the shade which causes the plants to fade, will often enable the plants below to grow better.

Heat is needed by plants for growth, while lack of heat, or cold, can damage many plants. Frost tender plants will suffer less during cold winters if a location can be found where some heat will be retained by walls, or where cold winds cannot reach them. West walls, especially where the wall is light colored, may be unsatisfactory for

some plants because the plant must be able to grow where it is shaded in the forenoon and subjected to strong light and higher than normal heat during the long afternoon. The gardener can do little to change the amount of heat and light plants will receive so it is wise to evaluate these factors and select plants that are the best suited to the conditions that exist.

Irrigation is a factor in plant growth over which the gardener has more control than others. Obviously, plants have differing water needs—some need very little water, others quite a lot, and many varieties readily adapt to varying amounts. Keep this fact in mind when selecting plants so that those that need a lot of water are not combined with those that can take only little amounts of water. It's simply not possible to irrigate to meet the needs of one variety without doing harm to the other.

Another environmental factor to take into consideration is the soil that exists in the garden. In a garden that is blessed with a fertile and friable soil, a wide range of plants can be grown successfully; where less desirable soil exists (one that is clay-like and drains poorly, one that is sandy from which water and nutrients soon escape, or one that is alkaline or saline) are the places where thought needs to be given to the plant's needs being careful to select varieties which have some ability to cope with the existing conditions. Soils CAN be improved, but it is unreasonable to believe that a sticky gumbo can be changed to a loam.

The intention here is not to make gardening seem difficult, but rather to list places where problems can develop, thus enabling gardeners to select their plants wisely avoiding future problems. The trial and error method of finding plants suitable to meet the problems listed is slow and expensive.

There are many varieties of plants which are not too demanding, which will grow satisfactorily

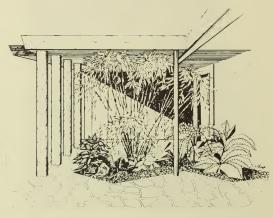
under a wide range of conditions and some of which are suitable for the conditions that exist. A reliable method of learning the ability of plants to cope with the problems we have been discussing is to consult a reference. There are two well accepted reference works concerned only with the plants of southern California. They list plants by the use for which they would be planted and contain other lists grouping plants according to the special situations of soil, exposure and/or water conditions which may be found in the garden. Both references have a compendium fully describing the plants. The references are "Sunset Western Garden Book" New Edition, and "Ornamental Plants for Subtropical Regions" by Roland S. Hoyt.

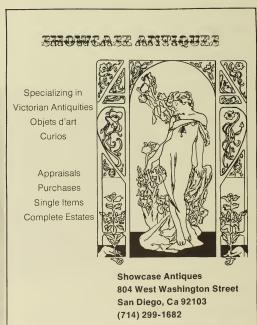
Another method of finding out more about plants and the difficult conditions they can adapt to is by observation while you travel. Look for a similar location to yours, then see what plants have been used there. If they appear to be growing satisfactorily and appear attractive to you, this can be a clue to determining what to purchase for your location. You will need the botanical name of the plant to be able to find it in a reference. The owner or gardener may know the name—if not ask for a small sample of the plant to take to your nursery for identification. The time spent in researching selections for your garden will be time well spent to yield satisfaction in the years to come.

Only you can prevent forest fires.



FRIENDLY FOYER — A house that wears a warm, welcoming smile for visitors says a lot about the people who live inside, the American Association of Nurserymen points out this entryway, designed as a "friendly foyer" with nature's gifts of trees, plants, shrubs and flowers, says the occupant cares about the beauty of his surroundings and is helping to protect and preserve the air, earth, water, sights and sounds with the green, growing bounty which has been the key to survival since the world began.





# STUNNING SUCCULENTS

by THELMA O'REILLY

A SUCCULENT IS A plant possessing fleshy leaves and stems of greater proportion than the average plant so that they may store water and enable the plant to survive for long periods of drought. Many succulent plants occur in the deserts of the world but not all succulents are desert plants. They are also found in jungles and mountains. Most of them are found in South Africa where collectors find treasures ranging from tiny dainty proportions to towering bulky ones. Many beautiful and interesting succulents come from the Canary Isles, Mexico, Central and South America. The latter two regions are the home of the largest family of succulents, the Cacteaceae.

Most succulents can be grown in pots. Watering is one of the most important abilities a grower must acquire for success with their culture. They require less water than other plants but I find they respond with more watering than is usually recommended. I use a fast draining mix fortified with fertilizer. Although a resting period is necessary for some types, I have best results by never allowing the soil to remain bone-dry for a prolonged period of time.

Travelers, collectors and men of science have been fascinated for many years by succulent plants. Who can help being impressed with their unusual and sometimes bizarre forms, striking foliage and fantastic flowers!

Agave victoriae-reginae (dwarf form) is a beautiful slow-growing species found in Nuevo Leon, northern Mexico. It is a solid, broadly spherical rosette with stiff, erect, six inch leaves that are slightly curving at the plants center and tapering towards the tip, terminating with a dark spine. The color is dark green with striking white stripes in the center and on the edge. This

one is an eye-catcher whose perfection of form and color will give distinction to your collection if you give it a heavy rich soil and partial shade from the hot summer sun.

If well-grown, *Dudleya brittonii* is a specimen of the *Crassulaceae* family which will cause viewers to stop and pay silent tribute to the breathtaking beauty of its color and form. It is found growing from crevices in nearly inaccessible rock formations along the coast of northern Baja. The low branching rosette of grayish green, glaucous to densely white leaves must be handled with special care. The leaves are brittle and break at the slightest pressure. Proper light exposure results in such a thick coating of the chalky bloom that it will take several weeks to rebuild if the plant is disturbed by water on its foliage. A rich soil, incorporated with pebble-sized gravel for drainage, produces a healthy plant that flowers each spring.

Cotyledon paniculata is a member of the Crassulaceae family that is found in southern Africa where it is known as "Botterboom of the Boers." It is a strange but striking plant in appearance. The tree-like erect swollen trunk is covered with yellow-brown papery peeling skin. Few thick arm-like branches are topped with two to four inch gray-green obovate leaves with yellow margins. Fallen leaves leave distinct small dark pock marks on the trunk. The inflorescence, which has not yet occurred on my plant, is a tall branching panicle of red flowers with green stripes. It is deciduous during the summer resting period but my plant never completely defoliates. It likes a rich sandy soil and filtered afternoon sun.

Pachycormus discolor, a uniquely interesting tree found in the Central Desert of Baja, is known here as the Elephant Tree. The lower part of the swollen trunk may be as much as three feet in

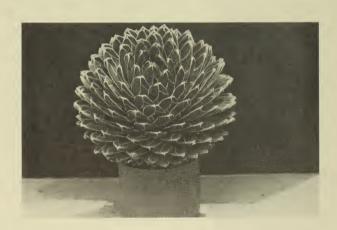
diameter with branching stems that quickly taper, adding to its heavy, obese appearance. The bark is smooth and peels away in thin pale yellowish sheets. Although usually growing in the hot, arid interior, it is also found on the Pacific Coast. Here it grows prostrate along the dunes and takes on the appearance of a handsome cascading bonsai. Gnarled and distorted, the Elephant Trees present a beautiful vista when in full bloom during the summer months. Each twig is covered with clusters of tiny perfumed whitish pink or, on some trees, rosy pink flowers. Elephant Trees are natural subjects for bonsai. Careful pruning and shaping will result in an interesting specimen that will become the star attraction in any collection.

Photos by EDWARD PASAHOW.

ABOVE RIGHT: Dudleya brittanii.

BELOW: Agave victoriae-reginae (dwarf form)





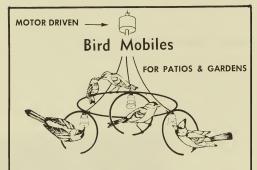
From the garden of ROBERT TAYLOR.



LEFT: Cotyledon paniculata,

BELOW LEFT: Pachycormus discolor.





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# Quick Glossary of Gardening

Here is a quick glossary of basic gardening terms you may wish to clip out for future reference. Some of the terms appear in newspaper and magazine articles, and are often used on radio and television.

**Agronomist:** scientist specializing in the study of soil and plants.

Biological Control: the use of living things to control pests. Examples: Use of enemy insects (wasps vs. caterpillars); release of sterilized males to produce infertile matines.

Contact Insecticide: pesticide which kills an insect pest which touches it or is touched by it.

**Ecology:** study of the relationships of organisms with each other and their environment.

**Entomologist:** scientist specializing in the study of insects.

**Environment:** the aggregate of all the external conditions and influences affecting the life and the development of an organism.

**Fungicide:** chemical used to protect plants and seeds from fungus infection or to cure fungus infection.

**Herbicide:** chemical used to control weeds and other undesired vegetation.

vegetation.

Insecticide: chemical used to control insect pests.

Molluscicide: pesticide used to control snails and slugs.

**Pest:** any organism injurious to plants, man, domestic animals, other useful vertebrates, useful invertebrates, or other articles or substances.

Pesticide: any substance used to control or destroy insects, weeds, rodents, disease-causing organisms, and other types of pests which attack living things or spread disease among plants and animals.

Repellent: chemical which drives insects or other pests away from treated person, animals, object or area.

Rodenticide: pesticide used to kill rodents, such as rats.

Toxic: poisonous, relating to toxin, caused by toxin.

Weed: any plant growing where it is not desired.

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# SILVER MAGIC

by JOSEPHINE GRAY

THE PICTURE that is brought up when we think of gold is opulent, round and rich, warm and glowing; sun striking through summer leaves, hot and burnished. We also think of silver, slim and gleaming, delicate to the sight and touch. In our summer gardens we must have something of this quick-silver quality in our near desert climate. The gray and silver leafed plants are the ones which give us this feeling of coolness and paradoxically are the heat and drought lovers so ideal for many spots in hot summer and fall gardens.

Among the many species of silver and gray leafed plants most of us are familiar with the Dusty Millers. There are two species, the Senecios and the Centaureas, both of which have varieties called 'Cineraria' and commonly, Dusty Miller. There are a number of them from the goffered leaf of the pleasant little plant which binds the hem of so many borders, to the delicate lacy two to three foot high specimens. However, because of carelessness or disinterest on the part of the wholesale nurserymen who propagate them, it is difficult to know from the small plant in the pony-pack, what you are buying. Even the Senecio with finely cut leaves does not have its special characteristic when very small. It can be very disconcerting to find what you thought was a border plant shoot up three feet and spread out its skirts.

The beauty of *Artemisias*, or Wormwood as they are commonly known, has not become well known to make them popular. Consequently they are difficult to come by but they are pure magic in a garden. I have found *Artemisias absinthium* available from time to time and consider it one of the loveliest of background herbs. Soon from the midst of its gray-green lace graceful wands appear fringed heavily with tiny golden beads which, when dried, are excellent material for arrangements. There are a number of varieties of low growing

Artemisias which make shining silvery pools in a dry border. Try A. schmidtiana nana or 'Tufted Wormwood' for your border. The latter is infrequently available in nurseries under this name and though I have searched catalogues and books, I have not come up with a botanical description which matches the silky tufted gray-green mat which loves to cover rocks and thrives in gravelly places. Each tiny leaf in a cluster of A. argentia is a silvery blue snowflake and from a little distance the plant looks as though it were covered with a silver net.

The gray coral spikes of Santolina make fine hedges when kept clipped free of its blossoms, though one bush of its saffron buttons might be kept to cut for dried arrangements. 'Lamb's Ears' (Stachys lanata) so beloved in English gardens is excellent for the front edge of a border, and its woody leaves are particularly desirable in small bouquets or tussie-mussies because they last well and never go limp. Seeds are available from a good seed house and germinate easily. Another attractive edger is Nepeta mussini (Cat-mint) which carries panicles of little pale blue blossoms above its gray aromatic foliage. This Nepta is not to be confused with catnip (N. catataria) which cannot compare with it in delicacy and fragrance.

Silver Thyme, too, is a fragrant and well ordered little plant to sit in the second row of your flower theatre where it will send up tiny blue-white flowers to tease the bees during the intermission between spring and summer. Soft gray Dittany of Crete hugs the ground and cautiously spreads its small round leaves along the edges of my lavender plot. In the summer it gives flowers on brittle wiry stems which resemble rosy bees. In the east it is used primarily as a pot plant, but I find that it does well in the open ground if not watered too furiously. None of the gray and white leafed plants will tolerate over

watering-sages in particular come under this category.

For large areas where a change from the various greens of shrubs and trees is desirable, the great gray-green toothed leaves of the 'Wild Artichoke' should not be overlooked. In the summer it produces a magnificent giant purple thistle which in turn dries to a flower arranger's treasure. This plant is not an artichoke at all, but a Cardoon (Cynara cardunculus) and if the root is blanched it can be eaten like celery, or the stalks and leaves (when young) can be blanched and then stewed and eaten in soups and salads. The dried thistle is a cup of silky seeds which the wind scatters. Many of them germinate but the seedlings may be easily pulled up if they land in the wrong places. They have a tap root so they do not take to transplanting readily except when very small. In late summer when the leaves are shabby, cut them off to the ground with a shovel or hoe and they will come back the following spring. In the landscape they are beautiful and dramatic.

There are more silvery leafed plants than one would believe until a search for them is begun. Once begun, a good detective will find clues to these gems everywhere—sometimes even in a neighbor's back yard.



### Free Brochure on Pesticides



Learn the real story on pesticides by sending away for a free, informative booklet "Understanding Pesticides," prepared by the National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

The booklet, written for the layman, is prefaced with a statement from William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Background information describes research done by the pesticide industry to make certain the products are safe and effective. How pesticides help control organisms which have a negative impact on man and his environment is told in a way that Sunday gardeners will appreciate.

Different pesticides—there are five basic ones—are defined, and the reader discovers how they work against such things as gypsy moths, mosquitos, dandelions, and Black Spot.

In an attempt to encourage full understanding of the pesticide issue, the booklet also points out the importance of government's role in the matter of pesticides, and even deals candidly with the issue of banning and restricting commonly-used chemicals.

For your free copy of "Understanding Presticides." please write to: National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

# Dablias

by Larry Sisk

San Diego County Dahlia Society

A NICE THING about dahlias is that they provide spectacular color both as cutflowers and as garden accent. And, given moderate care they will continue to reward the grower with a bountiful harvest of blooms right on through October.

Now is the time when the grower realizes the pay for his labor as the dahlias come into bloom and reach their full growth in late August. Whether the blooms are wanted for church, home, or party display, or for arranging in artistic designs in combination with other materials, in addition to color in the yard, the dahlia is versatile.

Popularity as a cutflower is shown by the large number of entries in the annual San Diego show section for small flowers. Last year, for example, 25 exhibitors made 401 entries—881 flowers by actual count—in this section.

Classed as small flowers are those no more than 6 inches in diameter, including the pompons, collarettes, and others easily grown in home flower heds

The larger dahlias also make good cutilowers, displayed in threes and fives, or for eye-catching effect, one specimen to a vase.

Sadly, some flower lovers shy away from dahlias as cutflowers because of a fear that they must have special treatment similar to poinsettias. That isn't true. Burning the stems of dahlias, or soaking them in hot water is a waste of time. Use of aspirin, sugar, or glycerine in the water has doubtful effect.

The way to get the maximum keeping quality out of dahlias is to carry a pail of water to the plant, cut the flowering cane or canes and after removing the lowest foliage from the canes place in the water. The time to cut is very early morning or, preferably, just at dusk. Leaving the flowers in the pail overnight before arranging them will bring out their best qualities.

Dahlias will keep under normal conditions from three to four or more days, the smaller the longer, with or without additives or special treatment.

For exhibition, dahlias should be cut with plenty of stem. This usually means taking the entire cane down to the leaf node closest to the stalk. By cutting above the leaf node, the gardener will make it possible for that cane to continue producing. Two sprouts will appear, one in each node where the leaf joins the stem. Those sprouts then will grow into canes and produce flowers, and as each successive cutting is made, the plant will continue to grow and develop through the entire season.

In growing for exhibition or to obtain the best specimens, the gardener should remember to control the number of canes per plant: the larger the variety, the fewer the number of canes. But for color and cutting, no control of growth is needed except to shape the plant.

After the first cutting of flowers, the plants should be fertilized so they will have growth incentive and power. A bulb food is good; low nitrogen content is most desirable, and a formula of 4-10-10 or 5-12-12 is best.

Foliar feeding is good, too, if preferred. An excellent liquid fertilizer of 2-10-10 balance is on the market, or fish emulsions result in quick response from dahlia plants.

The feeding should continue every three or four weeks, along with regular watering, to obtain maximum flower production, both for cutflowers and for garden display. Dahlias allowed to bloom themselves out in the garden require help in addition to fertilizing and watering; the fading flowers must be removed, and the excess growth of the larger varieties should be restricted. Staking and tying are necessary aides for good garden growth, especially in windy conditions.

With the dahlias reaching their peak blooming period, they also are targets for hordes of summer insects and ailments, as are most other flowers and plants in our semi-tropical climate.

At this time of year, aphids, white flies, leaf hoppers and red spiders are worries for all gardeners. The way to beat them is to prevent them. This is done by a regular routine of spraying with malathion each week.

Leaf chewers, grasshoppers and worms of various kinds also like dahlias as well as other plants, but they can be prevented, as well. The malathion, applied regularly, gets most of them, but some gardeners apply a conp de grace by adding chlordane or arsenate of lead to the spraying mixture, to finish them off.

If red spiders get a start—in roses, chrysanthemums or dahlias—when hot weather sets in, spraying with kelthane is recommended, in addition to or mixed with the malathion.

Many dahlia growers are experimenting with the new systematic insecticides this year, but thus far are withholding judgment. Early in the growing season the granular systemics failed to control thrip, probably because the small dahlia sprouts took their sustenance from the mother tuber instead of from feeder roots that would have picked up the deadly systemic poisons.

The even-newer liquid systemics may be better because of direct contact with the tiny sprouts as well as the insects.

Mildew, a problem for dahlias, especially along the coast during the late part of the growing season, also can be prevented by precautionary spraying. There are several fungicides, including captan, that mix well with insecticides and which may be used just ahead of the mildew season—in early September for some. Once the mildew gets a start, nothing is better than dusting with sulphur.

In spite of the work, the watering, feeding and spraying, that splash of color, or that perfect dahlia bloom in a tall vase is reward indeed for the devotee.

# PURE NOSTALGIA

by NIBBY KLINEFELTER

IF THE CURRENT YEAR is a "Year of Nostalgia" then some of the best of those days past, for gardeners at least, have been preserved in our own CALIFORNIA GARDEN MAGAZINE.

Measuring 6½ X 10 inches, the June 1910 issue sold for 5¢ a copy and subscriptions were sought for 50¢ per year—TYPESET! There were twenty pages, including the cover for a nickel—now that's something to be nostalgic about! The cover which remained the same for years was designed by the late Albert R. Valentier. It was one of more than 1200 subjects in the series of California wildflowers that he painted, featuring the Matilija Poppy (Romneya coulteri) in a creamy white against a green background. For the holidays, the December issue had a gay red background.

(Ellen Browning Scripps commissioned Mr. Valentier to paint one collection which may now be viewed in the Research Library of the Natural

History Museum.)

A full page of advertising cost \$10 and the cost was pro-rated to a bargain of one-eighth page for \$1.50. All of the nurseries and feed stores in town took advantage. Alfred D. Robinson, Editor of "The Garden" as it was called, was also Alfred Robinson, "Proprietor of ROSECROFT BARRED ROCK YARDS" and advertised eggs for hatching at 10¢ and 20¢ each for Barred Plymouth Rocks. Is there a reader among us who doesn't know that Plymouth Rocks are chickens?

Both the NEARPASS SEED STORE (Everything Fresh and Reliable) and HARRIS SEED COMPANY (between 7th & 8th on "H" Street) boasted in bold type: "We have the largest stock of seeds in the country." The Garden remained nonpartisan—Los Angeles nurserymen HOWARD & SMITH suggested that you send for their bulb catalogue as well as their General Catalogue.

THE FLOWER SHOP operated by Miss A. M. Rainford at 1110 Fourth Avenue above "C" Street, advertised Artistic Floral Designs and Decorations. Miss K. O. Sessions, Grower of Plants, took an ad and gave directions to her nursery: "Take Mission Hills car on Third Street

-15 minutes from "D" Street."

If you were interested in Roses, Palms and Ornamental Plants at MISSION VALLEY NURSERY, you needed determination to get there "Toreach the Nursery, take Third Street and Mission Hill car to terminus, go west 525 yards, turn to right through canyon road. Fifteen minutes walk."

"If you do not know where else to buy it, TRY HAZARD, GOULD & COMPANY-HARD-WARE." Then, as now, Hazard was B-I-G, judging from the address of Fifth, Sixth, Seventh

and Seventh and "G" Streets.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of San Diego at the corner of Fifth & "D" Streets solemnly proclaimed: Capital (Fully paid) of \$100,000 and Surplus and Profits (All earned) of \$240,000. SOUTHERN TRUST & SAVINGS BANK at the U.S. Grant Hotel Building quietly stated "We Solicit Your Business", while the BLOCHMAN BANKING COMPANY stressed that they had "Banking in ALL its Branches." They were located at 635 Fifth Street. Further down the street at "E", BANK OF COMMERCE AND TRUST COMPANY advertised "Four Per Cent Interest Paid on Term Deposits in Savings Department."

FRYE & SMITH, PRINTERS, took an ad to comment "Copper Plate Work A Specialty." You could buy CHOICE BEACH PROPERTY with "Fine View, Level, Best Soil for Gardening; Plenty of Water; Close to City. Ocean Beach Park and Bird Rock Beach Specialties on installments from M. Hall."

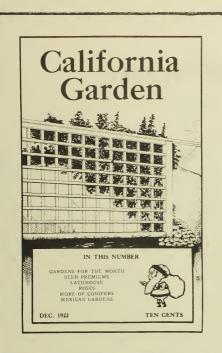
MARSTON's was at Fifth & "C", where "Dry Goods was Dependable Merchandise at Just Prices." Now a multistoried parking lot sits on that spot. We'll smell no more lilacs from Julian at Marston's except nostalgically.

"Artistic Photographic Gems" were to be made by the studio of HAROLD A. TAYLOR in

the Hotel del Coronado.

"Indispensable to the Amateur and Professional Gardener" the PACIFIC GARDEN monthly publication helped in the successful growing of flowers in the peculiar climate of California.

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The California Garden A. D. Robinson, Editor Office, Rosecroft, Point Loma, Cal. Mrs. Sidney E. Mayer, Associate Fditor 3128 Laurel, San Diego.

The San Diego Floral Association Main Office, Point Loma, California

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¶ Newcomers in San Diego will need The California Garden to teach them the difference between Eastern and 



It was published by The Gardener's Association of Pasadena and was double the price of our own magazine, but certainly couldn't have had the flavor.

Theodosia B. Shepherd Company's "Distinctive Catalogue of RARE PLANTS, CACTI AND CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS" was ready and waiting to be sent from Ventura for those who requested.

What about the contents—the real meat? In April of 1910, The Garden editorilized "San Diego has raised that million dollars for the 1915 Exposition that San Francisco does not want her to hold; she has put up another big purse to make sure the Grant Hotel shall be opened on time and in style, and it has rained. Now what? The Floral Association proposes to hold its second

Spring Rose Show the end of April."

In an article entitled RAMBLING IDEAS ABOUT FERTILIZER by A. D. Robinson, the first paragraph is just the beginning: "It may be regarded by some as rather a malodorous subject for a ramble-about fertilizers-but letters and verbal queries have been made that seem to compel me to take this stroll. Moreover, we have the unimpeachable evidence of Mark Twain to the effect that in certain parts of Europe the status of the inhabitants is judged by the size of fertilizer at the front door." What you've always wanted to know but have been afraid to ask?

Editor Robinson asks: "Why use it fresh? Because in this country there is no such thing as well-rotted manure. It is either leached to death or dried to a worse condition. The fine sifted stuff that is sold you for your lawn and that spreads so evenly and beautifully is a dessicated deception. Your lawn has asked for an egg and you have offered it a stone."

Jeannette Kneal wrote in a feature entitled MY GARDEN in a different vein. For openers: "As if by magic, my sun-kissed garden has awakened to the call of Spring, and all the plants are vying as to which shall be first to wear the

Regal robes."

Another feature was seasonal garden tips. G. P. Hall wrote: "Much depends on the method of transplanting; some people seem to try their best to see how much a baby plant will endure. First they pull it out as if by the hair of its head, then lay in the drying sun and wind giving it a tremendous shock from its moist home where it was raised, then after a lapse of time it may be stuck down into a thimble hole and a little soil pushed around it and then left to struggle for its existence without a particle of shade or protection."

After a visit to Warner Springs in the San Diego Mountains, Mr. Robinson wrote: "Oh what a thing it is to be a crank. What a joyous thing to love something outside of our little selves. I so forgot the thing that cumbreth the Earth as Alfred Robinson that I never noticed I walked 15 miles in the mountains and forgot entirely about lunch. Well I might go on for hours for my being is saturated with the spirit of that canyon walk. Good comrades go to the mountain whence cometh our salvation and let the mountains talk to you, I tell you it is for the healing of the nations."

In May 1910, Mr. L. A. Blochman sounded off on "Fences! Relics of barbarism. The more civilized we become the fewer fences we require. . . . Let us in the interest of the City Beautiful

urge a war against fences."

Fanny Ryan's feature "Work in My Garden" in May, recommended: "My bulbs, which have finished their work of giving their beauty, must now be removed, so I dig daffodils, freezias, anemones, ranunculas and oxalis, and stow them carefully in a cool, dry place for a well-earned rest. In their place I put dahlias and gladiolas."

In the June issue, it was noted by Mr. Hall that "Careful cultivation and irrigation are required. If you attempt to wet the entire surface as a rain would do, it means also that you must cultivate all you have wet, otherwise it soon hardens and your labor is largely wasted; for to water and not follow with timely cultivation is almost as bad as not to water at all . . . It is quite wise to water in furrows made with the hoe close to the rows of plants and let a slow soaking stream run all nightthe sun is not licking up the half of your water then. As soon as the water has disappeared and the soil is still moist, begin to pull in the dry soil from beyond where the night's watering has soaked out. Pull in a generous supply of the dry soil so you have a deep mulch above the water you have given the plants."

Mr. Hall goes on to say "It behooves you to look over your cucumber vines and pick daily the juveniles for pickling because cucumbers will soon be out of the pickling stage and get to be insurgents and have their own way. An insurgent cucumber is worse than a hard-hearted crookneck

squash."

In the June 1910 issue of The Garden, A. D. Robinson wrote "AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MEMBERS OF SAN DIEGO GOOD FOLKS—Three years ago, when the Floral Association was born of the Chamber of Commerce as it were by osmosis, it was freely commented that though its objects were admirable its existence would be brief. The Association, however, has just completed its third year and is yet in a vigorous youth time. On the 14th of June it will hold its annual meeting

and elect seven directors who will have charge of its affairs for the coming year, and it now is an incorporated body, a fact which many people believe to be conducive to longevity." This June of 1974, The Floral Association was in its 67th year!

In that same June 1910 issue appeared this editorial: "With this number the CALIFORNIA GARDEN completes its first year . . . Let its friends do the shouting and show their appreciation by a prompt renewal of their subscriptions."

This is 1974 and CALIFORNIA GARDEN can look proudly back on 65 years and ahead to many, many more!

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The California Garden

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# VISITING THE PARK

by HELEN WITHAM

DO YOU KNOW where Australia is—Australia in Balboa Park I mean? It's at the western end of Gold Gulch and if you don't recognize the place by that name (a souvenir of the 1935 Exposition) just drive around the edge of the parking lot behind the Organ Pavilion until you see one of those antique gold directional signs that have been appearing one by one throughout the park in recent months. The sign you're looking for reads "Gold Gulch Picnic Area Parking". Take the road indicated, and you will be in "Australia"! Your first thought may well go something like "more Acacia and Eucalyptus; there are thousands in Balboa Park—I've already seen them elsewhere".

There's a little more to it than that, however, or should I say a little less? With Australia having several hundred species of *Acacia* and some 600 of Eucalyptus, we can hardly have a significant "Australian Collection" without having some of each. There is no current plan to assemble all of those hundreds. The plan for the Australian Section does project the establishment of many of the more interesting (handsome, colorful and unusual) species of both these genera, as well as other new or lesser known introductions.

Some of these plants are so rarely cultivated in the United States that ours may be the only ones in the country-certainly they are the only ones of their kind in Balboa Park. These plants are seed grown, either here or at the University of California at Davis. By growing them from seed in California soil and water, we can be fairly certain that they will persevere under our conditions, and will be free of any Australian pests.

Not only are these plants rare, but their site is rare. Where else on San Diego hills can you plant trees into soil many feet in depth? Feet! I mean yards! This extravagance of real soil is fallout from the freeway construction

over there on the 805-94 interchange where the hills have been shoved into shapes never before seen.

Planting into this fill seems like a good idea. The first "Australian Section", which opened with much ceremony and great hopes about five years ago in the northeast corner of the park, has been something less than successful. Those Australians simply couldn't live with our few inches of soil on top of solidly cemented conglomerate. They just thought it was concrete and gave up one by one. The new location shows more promise. Trees and shrubs are flourishing and the arrival of each new month brings a different group into bloom.

Colorful in early summer is *Swainsona*, a leguminous plant nearly smothered with clusters of "pea flowers" in all the range of rosy colors from crimson, violet and magenta to the palest lavender. I foresee a rosy future for this introduction. It should become popular as a garden plant, giving much the same effect as Wisteria, but without requiring so much space.

New plantings like these are part of the long range plans to make Balboa Park more attractive and more useful to the local public and visitor alike. Careful and complete records are being kept on what is planted and where, its care and treatment, and its vital statistics. There have been many "births" in the park these last few years, and we hope for not many "deaths" among the new plantings for a long time to come.

While "Australia" is new in Balboa Park, the older plantings are destined to be the ones most rewarding for the summer visitor to observe. The Alcazar Gardens will dazzle with Zinnias and Dahlias. Even the trees in that area are dazzling with purple leafed plums presenting themselves in the garden enclosure; in the parking lot outside, glowing yellow 'Sunburst' Honey Locust is on



Photo by ANNE GALLOWAY.

Eucalyptus tetraptera, called Four Wing Mallee in Australia. This tree has huge pink squared-off capsules and golden yellow stamens. It's a twelve foot shrub of straggling habit.

display. In case you think you might like one of these and you know Honey Locusts as wickedly spiny, don't hesitate. This kind is not spiny—you are assured of that by its name: Gleditsia triacanthos inermis. "Inermis" means unarmed.

Tropical and subtropical plants in the Botanical Building and around the Casa del Prado never fail to delight, and of course, the waterlilies open on sunny days, posing for innumerable photographers. Around the new wing of the Fine Arts Gallery, thoughtful landscaping serves us well in blending this new structure into the total park picture.

At the west end of Cabrillo Bridge, on the south side, there's an open lawn area that affords sweeping views of color provided by summer blooming perennials. Among them, lemon yellow and golden orange Daylilies, huge white Shastas, and the slender graceful *Moraea bicolor*, with its flowers of creamy yellow blotched with crimson.

Don't forget now-keep track of what's happening in the Australian Section. It's pleasant to walk there (it's steep). With tufts of creeping fescue underfoot, the walk is a welcome change from the formality of the lawn areas. A close-up look at these young plants is well worth any effort you must put forth. Leaf colors range from orange to lavender. Oh, yes, there are green leaves too! Leaf shapes range from needlelike to broad and wavy. Flower colors come directly out of the rainbow! There are plants that neither you nor I will recognize on sight. Be patient—the labels are forthcoming.

If you don't get to visit "far" Australia, I hope you soon can enjoy a visit to our "near" Australia here in San Diego at Balboa Park.





PUT THE LITTLE SPACES in your yard to work growing vegetables. Tomatoes, beans and cucumbers can be trained upward. Peppers, radishes, bush squash, chives or parsley will grow in otherwise unused corners.

# Use the Unused— Grow a Mini-garden

You can grow a lot in a little—a lot of fresh, succulent vegtables in a little space. And every back yard has unused little spaces.

For instance, right outside the kitchen door there's usually room on either side for radishes or parsley, neither of which will grow large and both of which adapt to growing in small groups rather than in straight rows.

Along the sunny wall of your garage (or your house) there may be room for half a dozen tomato plants. Train them up against the wall on heavy cord or on a trellis, What could look more appetizing as well as beautiful against a wall than ripe, red tomatoes?

If there's a path from the front to back of your house with the usual too-narrow space between it and the building wall,

plant peppers in the area. Or set plants on either side of a central path in front or back of the house. Peppers are ornamental as well as productive of food.

An unadorned fence cries out for a drapery of vines. Cucumbers are vines and so are tomatoes. Train them to the support as they grow and attach them carefully. Not only will each fruit be on view, but they will be high off the ground and thus keep clean and are easy to pick.

Every little space has its use. A square yard is enough for a plant of bush squash; a wall or fence can support vining beans, and the flower border might sport an edging of lettuce.

Survey your own garden, find the little spaces and plan to fill them with something pretty to look at—and delicious to eat!

# AN ALOE ASSORTMENT

by JAMES LaMASTER

DO YOU NEED A PLANT for a small or large pot or garden spot? If you have such a vacant area, perhaps you would do well to select a specimen from the genus *Aloe*. More than 200 species are known to exist. These species range in height from three or four inches to thirty or forty feet, and the circumference of each plant is most usually in a balanced perspective to the height of that particular plant. However, the latter is not true of those species which are sometimes classified as "creepers" or "climbers" which maneuver up, down, over and around whatever may be in their paths.

My favorite "creeper" is Aloe ciliaris which I have known to have stems as long as fifteen feet. This species has a stem about the thickness of one's little finger with alternating pairs of leaves about three inches long. The blossoms are primarily yellow with a red tip that blushes up into the yellow. A. ciliaris usually has flower spikes coming into bloom, in full blossom and going out of bloom

all at the same time.

The Aloe Thraskii in the photo is in the garden of Katie McReynolds of Del Mar, California This plant is approximately four and one-half feet tall, not including the bloomstalk. The circumference of this specimen is nearly seven feet. Aloe Thraskii is one of the "erect stem" types in which the inflorescence is similar to a candelabra having four to eight spikes. Aloe ferox and Aloe candelabrum are the more familiar species in the erect stem group. A well-grown specimen of this group may have a stem surpassing ten feet in height. Aloe Marlothii, also of this group, is distinctively different because of the grayish leaves that are extremely spiny on both sides and the different inflorescence. A fully grown specimen of A. Marlothii can have more than fifty orange flower-spikes that extend backward horizontally.

Two similar, yet different species are Aloe distans and Aloe nobilis. These both have dark green, spiny leaves and orangy colored blossoms. They have rosettes almost equal in circumference. The main difference between these species is that the rosettes of A. nobilis are almost stemless in appearance because of the many suckers that emerge

from the base of the mother plant. On the other hand, *A. distans* is a procumbent species with wider spaced pairs of alternating leaves. The stems of the illustrated *A. distans* are from two to five feet long and extend in various directions from the root area.

An excellent specimen of the bush type is Aloe plicatilis, grown by Katie McReynolds. Resembling Medusa, this plant has attained a height of nearly five feet and a circumference of about eight feet. Mrs. McReynolds readily admits that this handsome, thirty to forty year old plant would have been larger had it been planted in the

garden and allowed to grow.

Aloes will grow in practically any soil or any location, but the location and soil can change the outward appearance of the plants as to florif-erousness and coloring of the leaves. In order to thrive, aloes should have a rich, porous soil in a full-sun location. If rich, well drained soil is provided, aloes can be watered without the fear of causing rot. With a small selection of different aloes, rich soil, good drainage and a sunny spot in the garden or patio, one can have aloes blooming all year in southern California.

Aloes are good plants to select for added garden interest and topics of conversation to those persons who occasionally visit the garden. They were grown as potted plants by the Romans, are mentioned in the Bible (Proverbs) and are said to have been known by the Greeks as early as 4 B.C.

The pulp from these plants—especially Aloe vera—is famous for medicinal uses. The pulp is most commonly used for skin irritations, but is said to be a curative for: baldness, cancer, constipation, ringworms, dysentery, kidney infections, hemorrhoids, sluggish liver, aching feet and facial and throat lines caused by age. For external use: peel the leaf and apply either the juice or bind a portion of the leaf to the burned or infected area. For internal use: slice the leaves into rather thin portions, fill a jar 1/3 full of the slices and add water to fill jar; stir and refrigerate. This water can be used to make drinks such as tea, coffee, lemonade, etc. and by drinking one pint of this "aloe water" per day one can cure all that ails the

inards——so they say! The slices of aloe will last from four to seven weeks before becoming soft and starting to disintegrate. At this time, simply throw out the old, put in new slices and start all over again.

Photos by BILL GUNTHER.

From the garden of KATIE McREYNOLDS.

CLOCKWISE: Aloe marlothii, Aloe Thraskii
Aloe nobilis.







# THE PERENNIAL BORDER

by BILL GUNTHER

LOCAL GARDENERS who have come from "the East", or from New England, or from the Midwest, know all about the "perennial border." In those areas, the perennial border is a standard component of nearly every home garden. It is a mixture of perennial flowers planted in a long bed which is adjacent to a fence, or a wall, or a building, or a hedge. During the winter months back in the East, the perennial border is in a dormant condition, often covered with snow. But when springtime comes, the bulbs and roots and tubers and rhizomes of the perennial plants sprout into rapid growth, and from April until fall the perennial border is in bloom with a circus of mixed colors.

In California, by contrast, the perennial border is a rarity. Most native-born Californians do not even know what the term "perennial border" means. This is a pity, because we here can grow a perennial border just as beautifully as can anyone back in Illinois—with most of the very same perennials, too.

One very convincing way to verify that a perennial border can be just as beautiful in California as in Illinois is to visit the garden of Mr. & Mrs. Winthrop Bleecker, of Rancho Santa Fe. Mrs. Bleecker is from Illinois, and she remembers very well the gardens back there. Perhaps it was with a bit of nostalgia that she decided to feature the perennial border in her garden here. The photos which illustrate this article show how very well she has succeeded in her effort.

A perennial border can be a success in your own garden, too. Now is the time to plan one for next year, and tonight is the time to look through your favorite mail order catalogue to select seeds and plants for it. Be sure to include some daffodils, and foxgloves, and columbines.

Photos by BILL GUNTHER.



The stately Foxglove is an attraction for birds, bees and children; it is a traditional component of the perennial border, and it also is very effective and long-lasting when used in arrangements. The botanic name of this plant is Digitalis, and from it we obtain the heart medicine of the same name.



Mrs. Winthrop Bleecker, of Rancho Santa Fe, clips off spent blossoms along her perennial borders before they go to seed. Because this process causes new buds to form, it prolongs the bloom season. It also helps keep the border fresh looking.

The Columbine is the state flower of Colorado, but it does not require cold winters; it performs just as beautifully in San Diego as it does up in the Rockies. Garden strains of this perennial are now available with larger and more colorful blossoms than can be found in any of the wild forms.





Irises belong in every perennial border. This very unusual iris is particularly recommended by Mrs. Bleecker for this area. It is white, beardless, and of such unusual form that it becomes an automatic conversation piece for all garden visitors. Its botanic name is Iris virginica alba, and it is available from iris specialists by mail order.

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# now is the time

- A Cultural Calendar of Care from our Affiliates-

### BEGONIAS

THELMA O'REILLY

- √ to continue regular feeding.
- √ to watch for mildew, spot spray to eliminate it.
- √ to feed tuberous plants with "Hi-Bloom" and one tablespon of fish emulsion to one gallon of water.
- √ to groom and inspect plants regularly throughout the growing period.

### BONSAL

HERB MARKOWITZ

- √ to prevent drying out move some Bonsai to shade areas out of the noonday and afternoon sun.
- √ to water some plants frequently.
- √ to mist or spray on the foliage of certain Bonsai morning or night.
- √ to inspect trees and remove chewing insects.
- √ to spray with diluted pesticides when pests are found.

### **BROMELIADS**

ALLEN F. GRAVES

- √ to check for scale and treat if necessary.
- √ to feed roots and foliage with half-strength balanced fertilizer.
- √ to remove offsets for trading and giving.
- √ to maintain snail control program.
- √ to exploit summer conditions for maximum growth while being careful to avoid burning the leaves.

### CACTUS & SUCCULENTS

NIBBY KLINEFELTER

- √ to continue watering and feeding, using high-potash, high-phosphorus food, for stimulated root growth and blooms.
- √ to graft as union will take place better in warm growing weather.
- √ to regraft plants with unhappy looking stock and try grafting with a shorter stock.
- √ to continue organic warfare against insects; ants particularly are a problem and where there are ants, there are aphids.
- √ to start a wire wreath for Christmas cheer; line frame with spaghnum moss, fill with good soil mix, wrap crisscross with wire or twine and fill with cuttings.

### CAMELLIAS

FLORENCE HUMPHREY

√ to keep up the watering.

- √ to apply a mulch of leaf mold or fine fir bark to protect the feeder roots from drying out.
- √ to still do a light pruning.
- √ to keep up feeding; time to feed is April till September.
- √ to feed every two months.
- √ to feed alternate months with iron.

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### **DAHLIAS**

### MILDRED MIDDLETON

- $ec{\ }$  to water often enough to keep the foliage lush and prevent wilting.
- $\checkmark$  to keep up feeding program with 5-10-10.
- √ to spray for control of pests and mildew (use a sulphur mixture).
- √ to disbud for quality bloom.
- √ to keep old spent blooms cut back to first set of leaves from main stem, thus prolonging the bloom season.

### **EPIPHYLLUMS**

### SOCIETY BOARD

- √ to repot plants and to pot cuttings already rooted.
- √ to still prune and take cuttings.
- $\sqrt{\phantom{1}}$  to feed those plants not needing repotting with a 6-8-10 food.
- $\checkmark$  to mist and spray in cool of the evening.
- √ to check for insects, slugs and snails, then spray if needed.

### **FUCHSIAS**

### WILLIAM SELBY

- √ to mist your plants several times a day on hot dry days; do not let the sun or hot winds affect plants—moisture in the air is needed now.
- to continue using low nitrogen fertilizer; use high-phosphorus fertilizer for prolific bloom.
- √ to keep dead blossoms and seed pods picked off.
- √ to check for worms, white fly or aphids.
- √ to select new varieties when in bloom.
- √ to watch watering-DON'T overwater-keep DAMP not wet.

### **GERANIUMS**

### PHILIP BUSH

- √ to fertilize with half-strength general fertilizer once a month.
- √ to check for caterpillers and eliminate at first sight.
- √ to watch watering—DON'T overwater.
- √ to start to take cuttings.
- √ to spray for worms and white fly—can use a systemic.

### IRIS

### ART DAY

- √ to dig and divide your two or three year clumps of tall bearded irises; retain only the strong outer rhizomes with good fans. Trim fans to half length when replanting.
- √ to cut off foliage of the beardless type; do not dig them until September, and then only if crowded—they prefer not to be moved.
- √ to remove spent bloom stalk and leaves on those not to be dug.
- $\checkmark$  to watch for aphids, and spray off with water or use light insecticide.

### ORCHIDS

### SOCIETY MEMBERS

- √ to spray and mist on hot dry days.
- √ to maintain program against pests.
- √ to finish repotting if those chores are not done.
- √ to feed with high-nitrogen fertilizers on cymbidiums and cattleyas—they need plenty of food during their growing months.

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### ROSES

### DEE THORSON

- to protect canes against borers which are active at this time of the year-use a can sealer on all large cuts.
- √ to water deeply once a week with average soil—twice a week with sandy or loose soil.
- √ to spray for inch worms and slugs.
- to inspect undersides of older leaves for possible infestation of spider mites-hose off with water and/or spray with a miticide.
- √ to cultivate lightly and then add a thick mulch to rose beds.

### GREEN THUMB ITEMS

- √ to pinch back chrysanthemums again—August is last month to do so; stop feeding when buds show color.
- √ to divide Shasta Daisies and Coral Bells in August.
- √ to move Belladonna Lillies after they have bloomed.
- $\checkmark$  to prepare soil for fall planting of bulbs for best bloom next spring.
- √ to plant Calendulas, Snap-Dragons for fall color.



# florascope

• • Cut roses will last much longer if allowed to stand in warm water until it cools, before arranging them.

ETHEL HOYT

 Use "kitty litter" instead of vermiculite to aeriate the soil; it works just as well and is much less expensive.

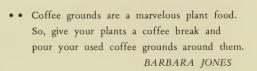
SIMONNE DALY

Fuchsia seed pods make very good jelly.
 Just wash and boil them to obtain the juice and then proceed as for any other fruit jelly.

Mrs. WM. NELSON

 Never let potted plants stand in water because the plant cannot breathe—it will soon die from lack of oxygen.

ALICE CLARK



• • Sooty mold fungus, that sticky black covering often found on plant leaves, can be greatly reduced by spraying the plant with soap and water. This job is easily done by applying a soap solution through a hose end sprayer. Liquid soap, not detergent, works best.

GEORGE JAMES







# leafin' thru

COLOR FOR THE LANDSCAPE edited by Mildred E. Mathias, Ph.D.; Color photography by Ralph D. Cornell, FASLA; California Arboretum Foundation, Inc., 301 North Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia, California 91006, 205 pages; \$8.95.

"Color for the Landscape-Flowering Plants for Subtropical Climates" is edited by Dr. Mildred E. Mathias, recently retired professor of Botany at U.C.L.A. It is illustrated with exquisite color photographs by the late Ralph D. Cornell, FASLA, one of California's great landscape architects and plantsmen to whose mamory the book is dedicated. As if this were not recommendation enough, the title page continues by telling us that it is published jointly by Los Angeles Beautiful, Inc., California Arboretum Foundation, Inc., Southern California Horticultural Institute, Inc., and the Theodore Payne Foundation for Wild Flowers and Native Plants Inc., under the direction of Dr. Samuel Ayres Junior (member of the San Diego Floral Association) and Betty Thomas Carriel. The list of acknowlegements of the contributors who assisted in this production reads like a Who's Who of Southern California Horticulture.

The book is a consolidation of several booklets put out by the four publishers since 1964. The original parts have been completely revised and new materials added. All the illustrations are in excellent color and each species described in detail is pictured. Each species is given its correct botanical name, local common name, its family, native home, and its time of flowering and temperature tolerance. Only plants which flower conspicuously are treated and all are growing successfully in southern California. Tips are given for each plant as to soil, sun exposure and cultural requirements.

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by MARY LOUISE JANNOCH



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